#### FOR SALE-LOTS.

FOR SALE - CHEAPEST LOT IN THE NORTH-east; 8th st. between F and G n.e.; convenient to electric cars; 20 by 115 feet to alley; only 00c. per sq. ft. R. H. T. LEIPOLD, nb8-3; S.W. cor. 13th and F sts. n.w. FOR SALE — DESIRABLE LOT, 50 FT. FRONT, west side N. Capitol bet, M and N. Y. ave.; sell all or part very chenp; choice location, mb8-3: W. F. NASH, 122 M n.w. FOR SALE-FINEST LOCATION IN EAST WASH n, cer. Massachusetts ave. and 8th st. n.e. parking; fronts small reservation; exceed tow price-\$1.25 sq. ft.
26t ALLEN C. CLARK, 865 F n.w.

FOR SALE ATTENTION, BUILDERS, TO FOL-lowing very cheap and profitable building lots 5 lots; 20 ft. x 90 ft.; near N and Pa. ave. n.w. Only \$1.500.
5 lots; 22 ft. x 100 ft.; Petworth; fronting reservation N. H. ave. \$450.
2 lots; 17 ft. x 122 ft.; Kentucky ave. s.e.; at

per fi.

N. C. ave. near Lincoln Park.

N. C. ave. near Lincoln Park. x 100 ft. Call at office for particulars.

nh8-6t MEYERS & ANDERSON, 1323 G n.w. FOR SALE LATS IN THAT RAPIDLY IM-proving section Lauter Heights, 18th st. and Cobia road; low prices; now is the time to buy. E M-LACHLEN REAL ESTATE AND LOAN, 10th and G sts. n.w. mh7-1w

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT ON P ST. NEAR 17TH; size 20x100 to alley. Reduced to \$2 a sq. ft. This is probably the cheapest lot in the north-west. strong & FAIRFAX, untl. 3t west, nb7-3t 806 F 8t, u.w.

FOR SALE-FINE LOT ON 19TH ST. NEAR R; size 21:140; 30-ft, alley; only \$1.40 sq. ft.

For Sale-\$4,000 will buy a lot 20x100, improved by a frame house; on lettered st; near Dupont Circle.

STONE & FALRFAX, 806 F st. n.w.

FOR SALE-A DESIRABLE LOT ON G ST. N.W. bet. 19th and 20th sts. for a private residence 24x121 to 15-ft alley. Apply to A. A. WILSON 303 7th st. n.w. FOR SALE-A DESIRABLE LOT FOR BUILDING on 19th st. n.w. near F st.; 91 ft. front; will be sold very cheap. A. A. WH.SON, 303 7th st. n.w. mh5-5t

FOR SALE-LOT 11, SQ. 1050, MD. AVE. AND 15th st.; let 35, Brightwood and Whitney ave-nues. Apply to GEO. H. HEITMULLER, Metr-erott bidg., 1110 F st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY. A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Pa. ave., under rent to first-class tenants, pay-ing over 5% net on price. A. A. WH.SON, 303 7th st. n.w.

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FOR SALE-KENSINGTON HEIGHTS-BEAUTI W. M. TERRELL, With B. H. Warner Co., 916 F

kENSINGTON NEW HOUSES, CITY COMFORTS large grounds; conveniently located; will sell out easy monthly payments; no trouble to show property.

W.M. TERIELL, mb8-2t. With B. H. Warner Co., 916 F st. WE ARE INSTALLING AN ELECTRICAL WATER plant of large capacity at Somerset Heights, and will sell old windmill, tank, 3,000 gal.; pump, piping, &c.; don't delay. MILES FULLER, 504 11th st. n.w.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES, WITH ALL THE MOD-ern improvements, for sale or rent. MARTIN BROS. 1925. Pa. ave.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.-BEAUTIFULLY LOCATdes. Seven and 8-room houses for sale, GEO, H. CALVERT, College Park, Md

mhr-6t\*
FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT BROOKLAND, \$1,500.
Also two fine lots, corner, \$1,600; terms easy.
Good house, 6 rooms and bath. Fort Myer
Heights, Va., newly papered and painted, \$2,000.
mbr-4\* GRACE M. THOMAS, 100 Corcoran bldg. SUBURBAN HOME FOR SALE OR LEASE—
The property known as "KIRKSIDE,"
on 7th st. road, opposite Woodside and adjoining
Grace P. E. Church; electric cars direct to 9th
and "F" sts. pass the door; 15 acres; 16-room
house; sanitary plumbing; situated in fine grove
of trees, ample water supply at house and stable,
Apply to DEEBLE & CO., 1319 "F" st. n.w.
mhd-6:

FOR SALE - LARGE, HANDSOME BUILDING lots in Ballston, Va.; on line of electric road: 15

lots in Ballston, Va.; on line of electric road; 15 minutes from Washington; price, \$150 and \$206 cach; small monthly payments. M. E. CHURCH, Falls Church, Va. mb3-6t LOVELY HOMES, CHEAP HOMES, HEALTHY homes in Riverdale, Easy terms, WHY PAY RENT? CARR & PRIDE, mb5-4tf 612 F st. n.w., Room 7. mbo-4tr
4 Lovis in Cleveland Heights, Having A
frontage of 183 ft, by 135 deep; will be sold very
clemp.
A. A. Wilson,
308 7th st, n.w.

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Office, 610 14th st.

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\*Kaiser Wm.d.Gr. Mar 13 Saale. April
Lahn. Mar, 29 Kais, Wm.d.Gr. April
\*Kais. Mar, Th. Mar, 27 Lahn. April

Lahn. Mar. 20 'Kais. Wm.d. Gr. April 10 'Kais. Mar. Th. Mar. 27 Lahn. April 17 'CALLS Apparture 10 A.M. 'CALLS AT CHERDOURG FOR PARIS. TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON, BREMEN. Bremen. Mar. 15. 10 AM | Rhefn. April 19. Noon Pr.d. Gr. April 5 10 AM | Bremen. April 19. Noon Pr.d. Gr. April 5 10 AM | Bremen. April 19. Noon Pr.d. Gr. April 5 10 AM | Bremen. April 25, 2 PM MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRAL TAR. NAPLES, GENOA. Werra. Mar. 10 Ems. April 17. Trave. Mar. 24 Werra. April 14. April 21. Departure 11 A.M. April 27. April 50 E. F. DROOP, 925 Pa. ave., fet-ly Gr. April 20 E. F. DROOP, 925 Pa. ave., fet-ly Chertodam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-cur-Mer. 32, hours dist, from either Paris or Lond. New York. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-cur-Mer. 32, hours dist, from either Paris or Lond. New twin-serew steamers Powdam. Statendam and Rotterdam. Winter rate, 1st-class, \$50 and upward: 28 class, \$37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin possengers only; \$37 and up.
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American plan, \$3.50 upward; European plan
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reekly. mh8-t,th,s-5tf

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Ocean end Michigan ave. Capacity, 259. Elevor, steam heat, sun parior. Special spring rate n8-26t

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Directly on ocean front and connected with board walk; new and modern; absolutely fireproof; only beach hotel in European plan; rooms single or ensure; with bath; elevators; steam heat; sin parlors; inxuriously furnished and thoroughly appoint or particle capacity, 400. Special rates for spring. Booklet. Conches meet trains. GEO. H. CORYELL.

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Second house from Beach. Michigan ave.
Open the entire year. Elevator to street level.
Steam heat, grate fires. Booklet mailed.
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New Jersey avenue and Beach. Full ocean view.
Capacity, 200. Second season. Elevator. Steam
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Booklet. (fei0-28t-5) CHANNELL BROS.

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Virginia ave, near Beach. Extensively enlarged; new throughout. Every comfort and convenience at moderate rates. Homelike, cheerful and liberally conducted. Steam heated. Sunny rooms, single and en suite, many with bath. Elevator to street. Spacious sun parlors. Capacity, 350. Write for special March rate and booklet.

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Kentucky ave. Main corridor leads to board walk and ocean front sun pariors. Capacity four hundred, all modern conveniences. Daily orchestral concerts, special spring rates. Write for illustrated booklet. fello-26f. 743. & GEO BEW.

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Ocean end South Carolina ave., 100 feet from boardwalk; new and modern; capacity, 400; steam heat; rooms single and en suite with bath; elevator; sun parlors; cuisine and service the best. Special spring rates—\$12, \$15, \$17.50 weekly; \$2.50 daily. American plan. Write for booklet, Coaches meet trains.

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Virginia ave. and Beach. Atlantic City. N. J.
Now open. Fifth season. The finest family and
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Hotel is thoroughly heated by steam and open
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Elevators run to street level. In fact, every possible comfort for the traveler and permanent guest.
Location is central and within easy access of the
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Spring rates, which include a handsomely furnished room and the finest cuisine and service obtainable—American plan, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50
per week each adult person, \$2.50 per day.
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Write for illustrated booklet. Hotel coaches meat

The Anchorage Virginia Avenue, near year. Steam heat. Sun parlor. \$8 to \$10 weekly. hbl-26t L. C. & L. B. ADAMS.

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Strain Haves, Kentucky ave. near beach. Steam heat: modern: every convenience. \$10 a reek up. (fe28-26t,4) A. J. ROYER.

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Kentucky ave. near beach. Strictly modern at up to date. Write for booklet and spring rates. felly-26t,5 A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

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Reopens March 15. Directly on the beach. Capacity, 250. Steam heated. Elevator. Sun parlor, Private baths. Write for booklet and spring rates, fe19-78t, 7

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Unobstructed ocean view. Greatly enlarged and improved. Steam heat. Elevator. Sun parior. Private bath.. Write for booklet and special spring rates. (fel7-7,tf) ALFRED WYMAN.

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Within few yards of steel pler. American and
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Modern and Complete Throughout.
Entirely new. Special rates.
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Virginia avenue and Bench. First-class and modern in every detail. Write for booklet and spring
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fel2-28t-5

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Extersively altered and greatly enlarged.

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The most modern hotel on the Beach Front. Capacity, 600.

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ja30-104t-18 JOHN B. SCOTT, Proprietor. The Queen Resort of America for Please Health Seekers.
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ATLANTIC CITY. N. J.

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Winter diversions are Golf, Sailing and Gunnin
Delightful climate. Books upon application.
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se7-10tf JOSIAH WHITE & SON. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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than one hundred rooms in bath suite since last season. 15.tf LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager. no21-15.tf MISCELLANEOUS.

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HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla.
H. Dieffenbach, Lessee,
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THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla.
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Address the Managers at the Hotels.

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Kentucky ave., 50 yards from beach. Opens
March 1. \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Steam heat.
fe24-26t-4
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Specially reduced rates for spring season, fe24-26t, 10

WASHING FON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE, Should be reed daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedules of closings are aranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending March 10, 1900, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

TRANSATIANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s.s. Magartan Prince, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY per s.s. Mascham." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY per s.s. Mascham." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY per s.s. Mascham." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY for Europe and the direct ("Per s.s. Werrs. from New York, via Naples. Letters first be directed "Per s.s. Werrs." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY for S.s. Werrs. from New York, via Naples Letters first be directed "Per s.s. Borderer." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s.s. Borderer. from New York, via Queenstown (c) At 11:05 P.M. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s.s. Borderer. from New York. PINITED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Westerland.

dressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, German steamers from New York on Thursdays and Cunard, French and German steamers from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES. ETC.

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s. Trinklad, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per s.s. Alleghany, from New York. Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Alleghany." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for HAITI, per s.s. Alles, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NASSAU, N.P., and PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s.s. City of Washington, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for LEEWARD and WINDEWARD ISLANDS and DEMERARA, per s.s. Fontabelle, from New York. Letters for GREN-Fontabelle, from New York. Letters for GREN-Fontabelle."

SATURDAY—(f) At 10:30 A.M. for NASSAU. Fontabelle."

SATIRDAY—(f) At 10:30 A.M. for NASSAU, N.P., per steamer from Miami. Fla.

Malls for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sunday, at 12:90 M., and on Sundays only at 11:30 A.M. (d) (f)

Mails for MQUELON, by rall to Boston and hence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 P.M. (d)
P.M. (d)
CURA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fia...
Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 2:20 P.M. (f)
Via Mismi, Fia., Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 A.M. (f)
Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (k)

P.M. (k)

Mails for COSTA RICA, BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMAIA, by rail to New Orleans
and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00
P.M., the connecting closes for which being Sundays and Tuesdays for COSTA RICA and Mondays
for RELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMAIA (c)

for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATE-MALA. (c)

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for CHINA\*. JAPAN, HAWAII and the PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 10, inclusive, for dispatch per as. City of Peking. (c)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia). NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, FIJI and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, for dispatch per as. Mariposa. (d)

Mails for CHINA\*. JAPAN, HAWAII and the PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 18, inclusive, for dispatch per as. Gaelic. (d)

Mails for CHINA\* and JAPAN, via Vancouyer, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 20, inclusive, for dispatch per as. Empress of India. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (e)

Walls for the SOCIETY ISLANDS etc. San Even. fegistered main hands of the control of the control of the SOCIETY ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. (o) Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here faily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 20, inclusive, for the control of the daily at 6:25 F M. up to March 30. inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Australia. (6) Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zesland, which goes via San Francisco). HAWAII and FIJI ISI-ANDS, via VANCOUVER. close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per P.M. up to an active of the control of the control

> JOHN A. MERRITT. Postmaster. LADIES' GOODS.

LADIES!-THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLI sewing machine is the one to do the spring work on; no labor to run it; have no other. We rent new machines, Send postal Pompt attention, THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., JOSEPH H. FISKE, Mgr., 602 9th st. n.w., cor. F. mb3.1w.

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promptly attended to-at
ja22-3m,5 OPPENHEMBER'S, 514 9th n.w. ja22-3m,5 OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th n.w. FUR GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER; REMODEL-ing of old fur wraps to the latest styles a spe-cialty; ladies' tailor-made suits made to order, fit guaranteed. E. HORGAN, 806 K st. n.w. self-8m.4

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SQUIRREL CHARACTERISTICS.

From All Accounts They Are a Mis-

m the London News. It may be thought that only those animals who are in close companionship with numan beings develop human traits of character, but a sport-loving German has just een telling me of an adventure of his with wild squirrel in the forests of Posen. The story illustrates the monkeylike pranksom ness of the merry, mischievous race that I am watching with interest and delight in

the beech trees and pines of the Alps. My acquaintance had gone out very early with the proprietor of the forest on a shooting expedition. In the early dimness, beneath the thick branches of the fir trees he was hit sharply by a cone. In the half light he could not at first see whence the missil ame, though he peered about in every dicame, though he peered about in every di-rection. Presently another fir cone struck him smartly, and he caught sight of his assailant—a squirre!! Standing as still as he could he watched the little creature throw cone after cone at him with excel-lent aim, holding them between his teeth and swinging them back and forth before flinging them down.

I am astonished at the wanton waste and destruction of the Alnine squirrels. They

filinging them down.

I am astonished at the wanton waste and destruction of the Alpine squirrels. They shower down any quantity of beechmast above and beyond what they cat. Seeing them at their tricks, I must perforce conclude that it is for fun that they go "spreading ruin and scattering ban." They strip nut trees of their hazels, neatly dividing some shells to devour the kernels. But they also strew the ground with bunches of ripe nuts, in a fashion "wanton as drunkenness." The severe utilitarian who should say that the squirrel who flung the cones was only trying to see what the sportsman was made of evidently has not watched the bright, furry fellows at their sports. Cacchination—one of the best words for laughter of a sort—must have been modeled on the hilarious chucklings of squirrels. Moreover, they grin (lablally), and their eyes twinkle in delight as they gambol and frisk from bough to bough. We have the handsome, dark brown variety here, and also the smaller red kind. A finy red fellow with a broken tail spraing from a branch close to me the other dry. I remained perfectly still, and he eyed me curiously from head to foot; did not like me after prolonged examination; sprang upon a tree bole a little further off, and with a flourish of onged examination; sprang upon a tree bol a little further off, and, with a flourish out remains tell.

"fleas" (a word which is not permissible in polite society in Italy) in connection with the squirrel's frequent changes of domicile. He avers that when the "pulex irritans" absolutely swarms in one nest the owner moves on to another, and then another, till the parasitic colony in the first abode has died down. Even very poor human inhabitants of these valleys have two or three chalets at different elevations, but migrations are. I believe, guided chiefly by agricultural considerations.

An American spends on an average \$50 a year for food, a Frenchman \$48, a German \$45, a Spaniard \$33, an Italian \$24 and a Russian \$40. The American eats 109 pounds of meat a year, the Frenchman \$7 pounds, the German 64 pounds, the Italian '28 pounds and the Russian 51 pounds. Of bread the American consumes 380 pounds, the Frenchman 540 pounds, the German 560 pounds, the Spaniard 480 pounds, the Italian 400 pounds and the Russian 655 pounds,

## BLIND MADE TO SEE

Modern Miracle That Makes the Sightless Self-Supporting.

When the mind contemplates the remarkable achievements compassed by civilization in its onward march to progress, it is almost assured that the days of miracles are not buried in the past, but are full of the hopeful sunshine of the present, and its flowers and beauties as well. Even the blind are being made to see again, so far as the ability to accomplish undertakings usually requiring vision is concerned, and an association for the purpose of promoting the education of such unfortunates and giving them employment that will make them self-supporting has been formed in

The name of the organization is the American Association of the Blind to Promote the Education and Employment of the Blind, and its headquarters are at No. 915 E street northwest. The Aid Association for the Blind is also located in the same building, but is entirely distinct, as the latter is made up of ladies who are interested in providing a home for the aged

former organization, was led to his applaudable interest in behalf of its purposes by his study of Elizabeth Gilbert, whose

charge of blind asylums and such institu-tions, but private individuals approved it, and among these were Bessle Gilbert's par-ents. Accordingly they procured for the unfortunate child, then seven years old, an outfit from Edinburgh, consisting of "Gall's First Book; Three Other Books and the Gospel of St. John:" "Hay's Alphabet and Lessons; (Mr. Lang's Friend) with Outline Sketch of Map;" "The String Alphabet, with a printed statement of its invention and use;" seven brass types, constructed and use," seven brass types, constructed on principles of the alphabet, and several packets of metallic pieces representing the notes of music.

Charity Her First Aim.

these devices, Bessie, before she was twelve years old, set to music Mary Howitt's "Sea Gull," which was sold for £20 and the amount given to the Irish famine fund, her first substantial work being thus devoted

institutions dismissed young men and wo-men who have been fairly well educated and taught a trade, on the assumption that as adults they could practice their trade and earn a living, a conjecture that told cruelly upon the blind.

For some months, at her request, Levey blind beggar whom he met, asking him or her to tell the story of a life to a blind man. "Which would you rather, work or eg?" he would ask when the speaker had finished, and in almost every case the an-

fulshed, and in almost every case the answer was: "Work? Why, I would rather work; but how can I get work, or, if I can get it, how can I do it, and where can I sell it if I do it at home without orders?"

These were the difficulties that experience brought to light, and after many months of close and patient investigation Bessie at length saw a way open for her. She saw that some one must come forward to befriend the bind poor, some one who could supply material, give employment or dispose of the articles manufactured, and wondered why she should not do it. Her parents warmly approved of the course she proposed to take and brothers, sisters and friends encouraged her. They saw that it would bring occupation and interest, which she sorely needed. They could not foresee how the little rill was to widen into a broad stream and what farreaching results it would have. reaching results it would have.

the cost of material.

A cellar was rented in New Turnstile,
Holborn, at the cost of eighteen pence a
week, and Levey was engaged as manager with a salary of half a crown a week ager with a salary of half a crown a week and a percentage upon the sales. The cel-lar was to be a store room for materials and goods, and as the basket makers could not bleach their baskets at home, a bin was fixed so that this part of the work could be done in the cellar. Levey recom-mended a young man named Farrow to put up the bleaching bin, Farrow had lost his sight when eleven in consequence of put up the bleaching bin. Farrow had lost his sight when eleven in consequence of a gun accident. He had been educated in the St. John's Wood School, was a very good carpenter and cabinet maker, a man who could readily turn his hand to anything. But, like many others who had left the school, he was without work or a prospect of work.

sistance, and from that time on was em-ployed by the institution which sprang from that small dark cellar in Holborn. Rapid Progress.

So many were the applications for em ployment from the blind, and so rapidly did the school develop, that twice within the year they were compelled to move into larger and more commodious quarters, and er the undertaking became so extensive in its operations that Bessie's father, then a bishop of the established church, urgod that a committee be appointed to share her responsibilities.

responsibilities.

Being the daughter of a bishop, and acquainted with many noted and influential personages, she readily obtained their co-peration and assistance.

An association was formed, styled the British Association for Promoting the General Wales.

ral Welfare of the Blind.

British Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.

It was conceded from the start that, while the members would do all in their power to assist, the knowledge, experience and judgment of Bessle should be relied upon in carrying on the work.

Bessle and her manager, Mr. Levy, had both started in with the idea that it would be better that blind people should do all the work and that nothing should be undertaken that the blind people could not accomplish unaided by the seeing.

They argued that, if seeing people were employed for any purpose whatever, the seeing, and not the blind, would receive credit for what was accomplished. This idea, however, was subsequently abandoned. The change not only made their work less difficult, but the blind people themselves were thus enabled to accomplish much more.

more.

In the closing years of Miss Bessie's life her health became so impaired that she was confined to her room, but her mind was active and her heart was still in the work. But from the room of the invalid continued to go forth directions and suggestions that were implicitly followed.

Her Dying Directions.

During her life her strength and her neans were at the service of the blind. and at her death was found, as her last will and testament, a written document, which embodied rules and suggestions for those who should succeed her in the work to which she had devoted her life.

The suggestions and rules referred to are as follows: as follows:

"In the endeavor to promote the welfare of the hilmd it is essential that some important facts should be borne in mind, viz.

"First. That many blind persons, although instructed in some trade, are either reduced to begging or driven to the poor house, not through their own fault, but simply for the want of any regular employment in their trade.

"Second. That children constitute but a small proportion of the blind, as about nine-tenths of the 30,000 blind in the United Kingdom became so above the age of twen-

Kingdom became so above the age of twen

ty-one.
"Third. That about haif the sightless population live in rural districts.

"Fourth. That the health of persons without sight is, as a general rule, below that

out sight is, as a general rule, below that of others.

"Fifth. That this cause operates, in addition to loss of sight, to bring about the slow rate at which the blind work, as compared with the sighted.

"Sixth. That social ties are even more essential to the blind than to others."

Objects to Be Aimed At. "First. To foster self-reliance and to en-

able the blind to help themselves. "Second. To eradicate the habit of suspicion, by promoting friendly intercourse between the blind and the sighted. "Third. To develop the faculties of the

blind in every direction.
"Fourth. To improve their physical con-Fifth. In industrial training to endeavor

to lessen, as far as possible, the difference in speed in the work between the work of the blind and that of the sighted, while making it the first object to secure good and efficient work. Means Toward These "First. Endeavor to enable the blind to earn their own living and with this view

seek out and send children to existing blind

"Second. Promote establishments for providing the blind on leaving the school with regular employment and for teaching trades to persons ineligible for admission to the schools, which is the case, as a rule, with hose above twenty-one years of age.
"Third. When practicable supply blind ersons with regular employment at their

own homes and encourage them to do any hing they can on their own account independently of any institution.

"Fourth. Try to introduce trades hitherto not carried on by the blind, giving the precedence to such as can be practiced without sighted aid.

"Fifth. Cultivate methods of habit and precision in the blind, which will all tend to improve the rate at which they work.
"Sixth. Make the training of efficient

sis they could practice their trade in a living, a conjecture that told upon the blind.

Patient Investigation.

The months, at her request, Levey to the streets and accosted every regar whom he met, asking him or tell the story of a life to a blind other instruction."

Sixth. Make the training of efficient blind teachers a special object.

"Seventh. Encourage residence in the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing employment—at home, thus cementing time in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, thus cementing the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, and the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, and the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home, and the country rather than in the towns by giving employment—at home at himpurity and the country rathe

other instruction.

Like Our Deaf and Dumb. The outgrowth of the work instituted by Elizabeth Gilbert has so improved the chances in life of the blind throughout Great Britain that the public have already come to look upon blindness much as the American people look upon the misfortune of being deaf and dumb. In other words, thanks to the progressive work by those interested in the education and employment of the deaf and dumb, they—the deaf and dumb—are expected to enter upon some useful occupation by means of which they are enabled to preserve their self-respect and maintain themselves, ofttimes becoming useful and helpful members of society.

Possible to Be Self-Sustaining. Mr. Cleaveland, after an experience o ore than twenty-five years of blindness, during which time he has led an active

professional and business life, and more than eight years of careful study of the conditions, opportunities and chances in life of the blind has been able to point out that it is possible for every able-bodied adult blind person to become self-sustaining and to enter many avocations which are not even open to the deaf and dumb; and he asks the people of Washington to stand by him in his attempt to provide employment for the blind of the District of Columbia, and by so doing create an object lesson which, like a lamp set on a hill, will shed rays of light along the pathway of the thousands of blind throughout the country whose prayers for an opportunity than eight years of careful study of the

of the thousands of blind throughout the country whose prayers for an opportunity to reach a higher plane of life are as yet unanswered.

To properly establish a necessary institution in the District the sum of about \$5,000 will be required. Contributions in this behalf are being received by Mr. H. R. W. Miles the treasurer of the association. W. Miles, the treasurer of the association, and he will be glad to promptly acknowledge all subscriptions from those who may desire to assist in the good work.

Norway has a law dealing with crema-tion. According to the act, every person over fifteen years of age can be cremated after death if he or she has made a declar-ation in the presence of two witnesses. For those under fifteen a declaration on the

FAMOUS ONE-MAN VICTORIES. Fights in Which an Individual Har

The splendid stand made by a body of colonial scouts in a donga six miles north of Dordrecht, Cape Colony, a few days ago, against a relatively enorm force, reminds us of one or two instances which a solitary man has kept at bay

an enemy whose numbers have run into It will be remembered that the scouts above referred to numbered only forty, all told, and that they were cut off by the Boers because of their determination not

to abandon a wounded officer with whom they could not have made good their es-

cape.

Throughout the night they were again and again assailed by a force of some 800 Boers, each of whose attacks they succeeded in beating off until a rescue party arrived and conducted the gallant little band back to camp on the following morning.

arrived and conducted the gallant little band back to camp on the following morning.

But the perhaps unrivaled feat of a volunteer, named Hall, in our war with the Boers, in ISSI, was a still finer fight against far greater odds. The scene of this was at Standerton, where the brave volunteer, seeing that a number of his comrades were in imminent risk of being cut off by a force of 300 Boers, nobly sacrificed his life to apprise them of their danger and afford them an opportunity of escape.

Without a moment's consideration for his own safety, he coolly commenced to engage the party of 300 Boers, firing upon them again and again, thus drawing their fire upon himself while his comrades made good their escape. But for this superbact of heroism they would certainly have all been either captured or shot, the latter being the fate of their lion-hearted preserver.

In the course of the executions with the

server.

In the course of the operations arising out of the Indian mutiny there was more than one instance of a similar kind. A British soldler who was surprised by a party of rebels, to the number of nearly 200, took up his stand behind the ruins of a wall and biazed away at the enemy until they turned tail and fied at the approach of a mere handful of our cavalry. They left ten dead or wounded on the field, exclusive of three whom the Britisher brought down as the rebels retreated.

ten dead or wounded on the field, exclusive of three whom the Britisher brought down as the rebels retreated.

Anoless brilliant one-man victory was that of the British sergeant who, by his splendid marksmanship, defeated all attempts of the mitineers to place in position a gun which would have commanded the interior fortifications of one of the besieged towns and thus brought about its downfall.

The enemy made repeated efforts to fix this gun on the top of a neighboring building, but as soon as any rebel showed himself on the spot he was carefully picked off by the ever watchful marksman. This went on for a long time, until the attempt was finally abandoned, much to the relief of the besieged, who were thus saved by the prowess of one of their number from annihilation or surrender.

A really extraordinary one-man victory was once brought off in Tasmania after a whole army had ignominiously failed. Many years ago the survivors of the aboriginals of the island were a constant menace to the settlers, upon whom they often suddenly descended and subjected to the most barbarous outrages. This prompted the then governor of the colony, Sir George Arthur, to take measures for the capture of the whole nation.

By extending a line of men right across

whole nation.

By extending a line of men right across the north end of the island, and then marching them to the south, he hoped to be able to force all the natives into a corner, where they might ultimately be surrounded and captured. The most elaborate preparations were made, and enormous pense incurred to insure the success of expedition.

pense incurred to insure the success of the expedition.

Not only was every free man in the colony called out, but all the convicts were compelled to lend their ald; and, after a month's weary marching over mountain tops, through almost impassable forests and across rivers and deep guiltes, the extended line of heroes closed in upon the enemy. But to their amazement and disgust they then discovered that they had only captured one poor black, the cunning of the savage having fairly outwitted the skill of civilized man.

But what the combined forces of the colony were unable to perform was accomplished by a single man, who, acquainted with the language, manners and customs of the natives, came forward and offered to capture, without assistance, each and every aboriginal remaining in the Island.

As might be supposed, the government was most anxious to retrieve their position, and eagerly accepted the offer. The brave volunteer had not long departed on his mission when he returned with a long string of prisoners who were safely lodged in gaoi.

He then immediately set off upon another

in gaol.

He then immediately set off upon another expedition, which was repeated again and again, the number of prisoners increasing with each, until not a single aboriginal was at large in Tasmania. Not only so, but he accomplished this unique victory, so far as could be ascertained, without the shedding of a drop of his own or his captives' blood!

Coming back to the Boers, the valiant stand made by Captain Auchinieck at Rustenberg, in 1881, is well worthy of mention, though he was accompanied by a force of some seventy riflemen. Surrounded by many hundreds of Boers, he fought them day and night for weeks and weeks, finally dispersing them by carrying their trenches

day and night for weeks and weeks, finally dispersing them by carrying their trenches in the night, at the point of the bayonet, with a force of ten or a dozen men.

After three or four of such sallies, in each of which the captain sustained serious injuries, the enemy had had enough of cold steel and kept at a respectful distance from a foeman so resourceful and daring as they knew from bitter experience Captain Auchinleck to be. May Great Britain and Greater Britain always be served by such noble, valiant sons.

noble, valiant sons. MORPHINE BEAT THE BANK. How a Young Gambier Was Persuaded to Quit While a Winner.

From the Denver Republican. "I see gambling is running wide open in Colorado again," said Walter Harris, a cattleman of Topeka, to a reported. "I don't suppose, though, it is as wide open now as it was in the late 80's. I was in Manitou every summer at that time, and the high rames that used to run at some of the clubs would be an eye opener to the gambiers of the present day. Cattlemen were making money then, as were the miners, and they used to meet in Manitou and try for each other's pocket books, with the result that

used to meet in Manitou and try for each other's pocket books, with the result that the professional gamblers got the money. "I remember how one young fellow was made to quit a winner against his will. His name was Rich. He was a nephew of one of the big reaper men, and his folks kept him supplied with money, a regular allowance. He had been gambling every cent of it, letting bills pile up for hotel and livery and everything else. His people sent word that they wouldn't send any more money, and said if he got into trouble he'd have to get out himself. His creditors were just about ready to jump onto him when one night he made a big winning. He was playing fare in the club that's torn down now. It used to stand over from the depot, and was the place for high play. "I suppose he had \$4,000 or \$5,000 in front of him when his friends began trying to persuade him to quit. He was just like all the rest of them, going to break the bank and all that sort of thing, and he wouldn't quit. "It was a red-hot night for Manitou, and with the excitement and all Rich had pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. There was a doctor among his friends, and, though he hadn't said anything to Rich, I suppose he felt a responsibility, because the young fellow had come out here for his health, and had been referred to the Manitou doctor by the doctor he had at home.

"I was watching the play, though I didn't know any of the people. I saw the doctor

tou doctor by the doctor he had at home.

"I was watching the play, though I didn't know any of the people. I saw the doctor turn his back to the crowd for a minute, and fiddle with something he had taken out of his pocket. Then he walked over to Rich and put his hand on his bare arm. You need a sedative,' he said. Quick as a flash he took the hypodermic syringe he had in his hand and fired a charge into Rich's arm.

had in his hand and fired a charge into Rich's arm.

"Rich's aid 'Ouch!' and grabbed at the place where he had been pricked, but the deal was going on, and he turned to that again. Before half the cards were out his head settled on the table, he commenced to draw good long breaths, and was asleep.

"The doctor took the chips, cashed them in, then he took and wrote a receipt for the money, and gave it to another friend of Rich's to keep. Then he took Rich, loaded him into a carriage, took him up to his office, and watched over him until he came around the next day. Rich paid his billis, but he did no more gambling in Manitou. They wouldn't let him play again."

No Cause for Despair. Mrs. Youngwife-"The baby talks in cantly. I think he will grow up to be a

congressman."
Mr. Oldbach-"I wouldn't worry about it
if I were you. Maybe he'll be a barber."

Hot and cold sea water in all private and hall of work.

He fixed the bleaching bin and arranged the cellar as a storeroom, without any asa little further off, and, with a flourish of his remnant tail, went down the "off side," so that I lost sight of him altogether. If only any judge could be as wise as that squirrel looked when he summed me up and found me dangerous we should all cry, "A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!" That cone-throwing German squirrel, the sportsman thinks, was only bent on getting rid of an intruder; but I should not wonder if he were simply playing a practical joke. A friendly Alpine poacher tells me that a squirrel here will have three, four or five nests, and, not being over refined, my poaching acquaintance mentions the word "fleas" (a word which is not permissible in polite society in Italy) in connection with (ja13-52t-8) LEEDS & HAINES CO. The Shelburne, Atlantic City's Favorite Ocean-front Hotel. Entirely Remodeled and Refurnished. Sun parlors overlooking ocean, and every mode ppointment. Gelf Links. JAMES D. SOUTHWICK. jai0-78t,10 RESIDENCE SECTION OF LADYSMITH. NEW HOTEL DE VILLE. \$40 to \$60 per month; February and March only.
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THE STORY OF ELIZABETH GILBERT

Pioneer in a Great Work Now Being Followed in This City.

REAL PHILANTHROPY

A Wonderful Woman.

Mr. F. E. Cleveland, the president of the

and labors were devoted to the upbuilding of the cause of the dependent blind. This of the cause of the dependent blind. This remarkable woman, who lost her sight when but three years old, was the daughter of Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterward Bishop of Chichester. When she was five years old, in 1831, a Mr. Gale of Edinburgh was enthusiastically advocating the scheme of teaching the blind to read by means of raised characters. This idea was skeptically received by those having charge of blind asylums and such institutions, but private individuals approved it.

As a result of her studious application to

amount given to the Irish famine fund, her first substantial work being thus devoted to charity.

In the autumn of 1853 Bessie, who had heard much of the blind poor in London, wrote to Mr. W. Hanks Levey, who was an assistant teacher in a school for the blind in Avenue road, and had married the matron of the girls' department, Levey was of humble origin and had been blind from early youth, and, while his education, such as it was, had been got at Avenue road, he was essentially self-taught. But he was intelligent and ardent. During the interview he told Bessie of the various institutions in Great Britain and their work, especially those in London, and at her request made a further investigation and obtained reliable facts and figures. Bessie found from these statistics that institutions for the blind provided for instruction of the young only, but that they also showed that by far the greater number of blind persons lose their sight as adults, from such causes as fever, smallpox and accidental injury. They lose sight when others are dependent upon them and when blindness means either the life of a beggar or the poor house; and again learned that the existing institutions dismissed young men and women who have been fairly well educated

Patient Investigation.

Bessie's Scheme Started. In May, 1854, Bessie's scheme was started. Seven blind men were employed at their own homes. Material was purchased for and supplied to them at cost price; the articles to be manufactured were to be disposed of on their account, and they were to receive the full selling price minus